

Remarks:

This amendment is submitted in an earnest effort to advance this case to issue without delay.

The claims have been amended to address the §112 problems.

More particularly, the localization can be any location and object pre-inserted in the menu for being a locator. The icon (orientation device of the motion icon on the screen) is the mouse cursor. The place is places or destinations contained on the menu, pre-inserted, for the system to show where they stay with the simulation of movement of user, from the starting point to the end point, the chosen location. The consultation point is the point where the Equipment is, i.e. starting point.

This application describes a device in the computer-oriented form through tridimensional imaging to locate a site or object specifically. It is comprised of a computer program installed in electronic equipment with display (e.g. monitor) and mouse cursor control device with instantaneous search menu to select location or object of user interest in different search categories (see attached FIG. 1). When the user chooses the desired destination site the program generates a tridimensional image of the best and shortest path to be covered by user from the

point of consultation to the chosen location, which is the final point (see attached FIG. 3). Followed by observations on the shortest trajectory to be covered by means of an object in movement (see attached FIGS. 1 - 3), i.e. the system shows an animation simulating the automatic movement from the starting point to the final point without user interference.

The differences between Kida and the instant application as that in the system of this invention does not detect the information from user perspective; all information is already inserted in the system. It does not detect user position like Kida. The search is made initially and it is limited to the starting point to final point, being impossible from the point the user is at to move in several directions of the map or seek objects around the point where the user is at, or his current position, which shows with the Kida system the starting point without change in the position. Unlike Vasone, which has no change in the starting point after chosen.

In addition this application does add keywords in the environment because it goes directly without starting point stop, selected by user until the final point. Unlike Kida which has keywords added to the 3D environment. In Vasone there is no freedom of search and keywords in the environments, unlike Kida..

Furthermore this system is not a guide, but a locator of places and objects without freedom of movement during the

animation, from the initial to the end point. Unlike Kida, which has liberty of movement by arrows (right, left, forward and back, according to FIG. 24 - 20201, Kida), becoming a browser, different from Vasone which is a locator. The Vasone system does not recalculate the path differently from Kida because the Vasone System does not allow user interaction or movement from the starting point after chosen.

This instant invention has no keyword search, but a selection from pre-inserted words in a menu, see FIG. 1, selecting a location (e.g. selecting a location in this case, Shop, FIG. 1 F1 and F2) on the menu. Unlike Kida which has search liberty.

There is no path calculation in the system of this invention. Here there is selection of final point, and there is movement, animation to the end point (FIG. 3). That of The instant invention has no user interference as there are no arrows for movement in the environment, unlike the Kida system which calculates the path and releases the arrow keys (right, left, forward and back, according to FIG. 24 - 20201, Kida) for browsing and movement in the environment.

However, Kouchiyama teaches a navigation system utilizing touch panel and voice [0034]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the teaching of a navigational system of Kouchiyama in the invention of Kida in order to provide the user with a navigation system that utilizing on screen input interface.

Thus, this would eliminate the need for keyboard/mouse input interface.

The instant invention does not use voice and touch sensitive pad system specifically to control the mouse cursor on the screen, see FIG. 2. The cursor can be oriented depending on the input hardware available in an electronic device that controls it, with the same functions. Unlike the Kouchiyama system that uses these navigation devices specifically. See FIG. 2.

In the instant invention specifically there is no need for path orientation and route by audio, see FIG. 2, unlike that of Kouchiyama. The instant invention uses animations in 3D to show the path and route, unlike that of Kouchiyama which is in 2D. In the instant invention system specifically the touch is not necessarily for access to destination, unlike that of Kouchiyama which uses this resource specifically.

The instant invention has no list of information in reference to user position, unlike the Kida system. The instant invention system does not include information search of area using keywords from a database; does not necessarily calculate the shortest path from user location on the map to location listed in the search result; and does not orient user based on the result of calculation of this calculation stage in the shortest path. Unlike the Kida system which does all of the above.

The instant invention does not preview change in initial point at the moment of movement on screen, or in the middle of the

animation and does not change the information on the initial point screen. It does not present information on the "current location" and "current orientation" unlike the Kida system.

The instant invention shall be released for use on the Internet and as the system is different from that of Kida, it shall not be limited to offline users, limiting the use of the software to a few. This system will help the user that wants it to find places and object.

The instant invention does not present information on screen linked to the 3D map, such as list of links, like Kida.

In addition the instant invention does not present information on area screen such as list of links like Kida and therefore does not save the information such as links and positions of area. The instant invention's purpose is to help the user wherever he or she is to find places and objects, to move to them and not be lost on the way. It is not an information database on companies, such as Kida.

With respect to claim 5 there is no information search of the area linked to the information of the area linked to a new display position because The instant invention does not allow

change of initial point after choosing the final point and does not present information linked to position.

K.F. Ross P.C.

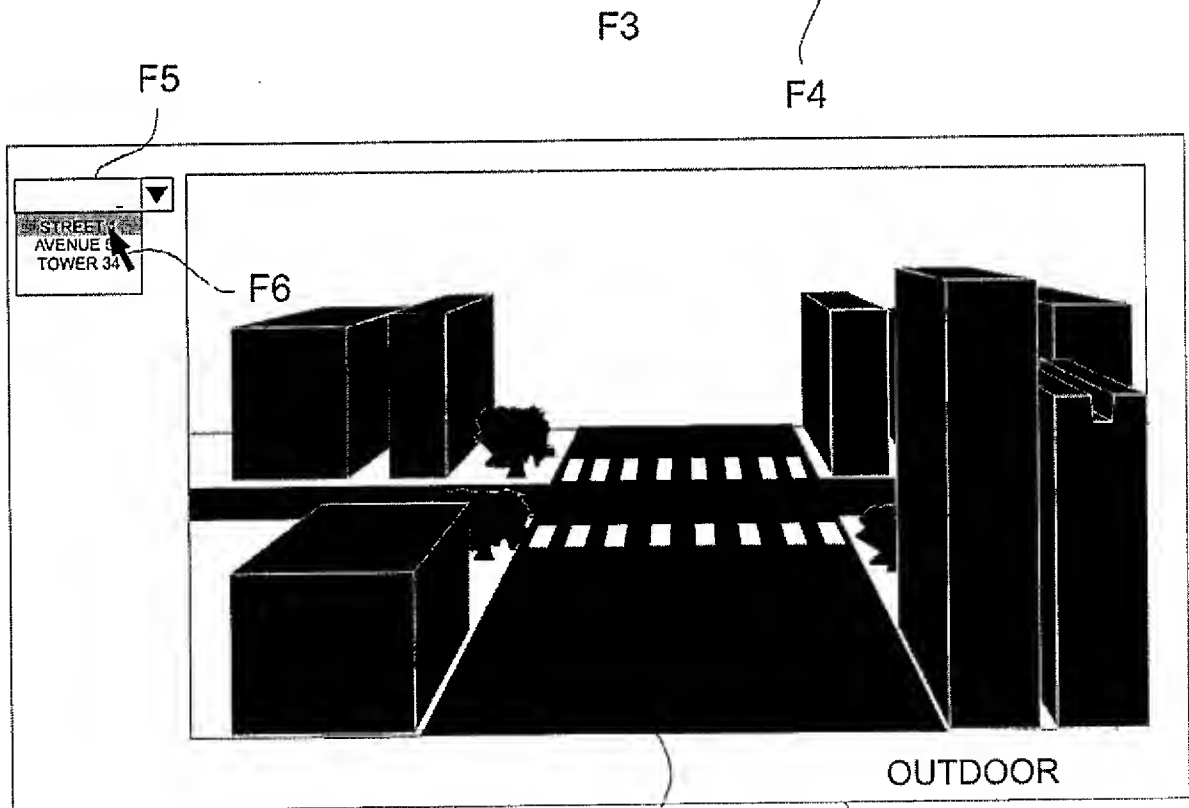
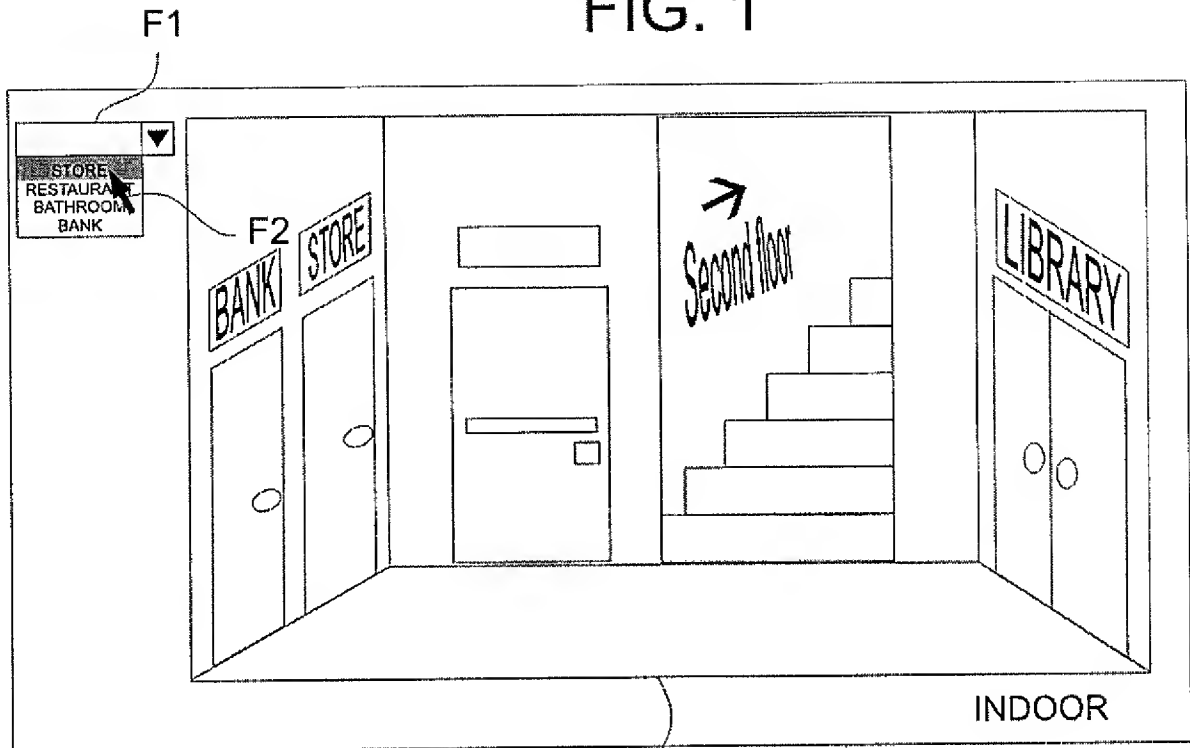
/Andrew Wilford/

by: Andrew Wilford, 26,597
Attorney for Applicant

08 September 2009
5683 Riverdale Avenue Box 900
Bronx, NY 10471-0900
Cust. No.: 535
Tel: 718 884-6600
Fax: 718 601-1099
Email: email@kfrpc.com

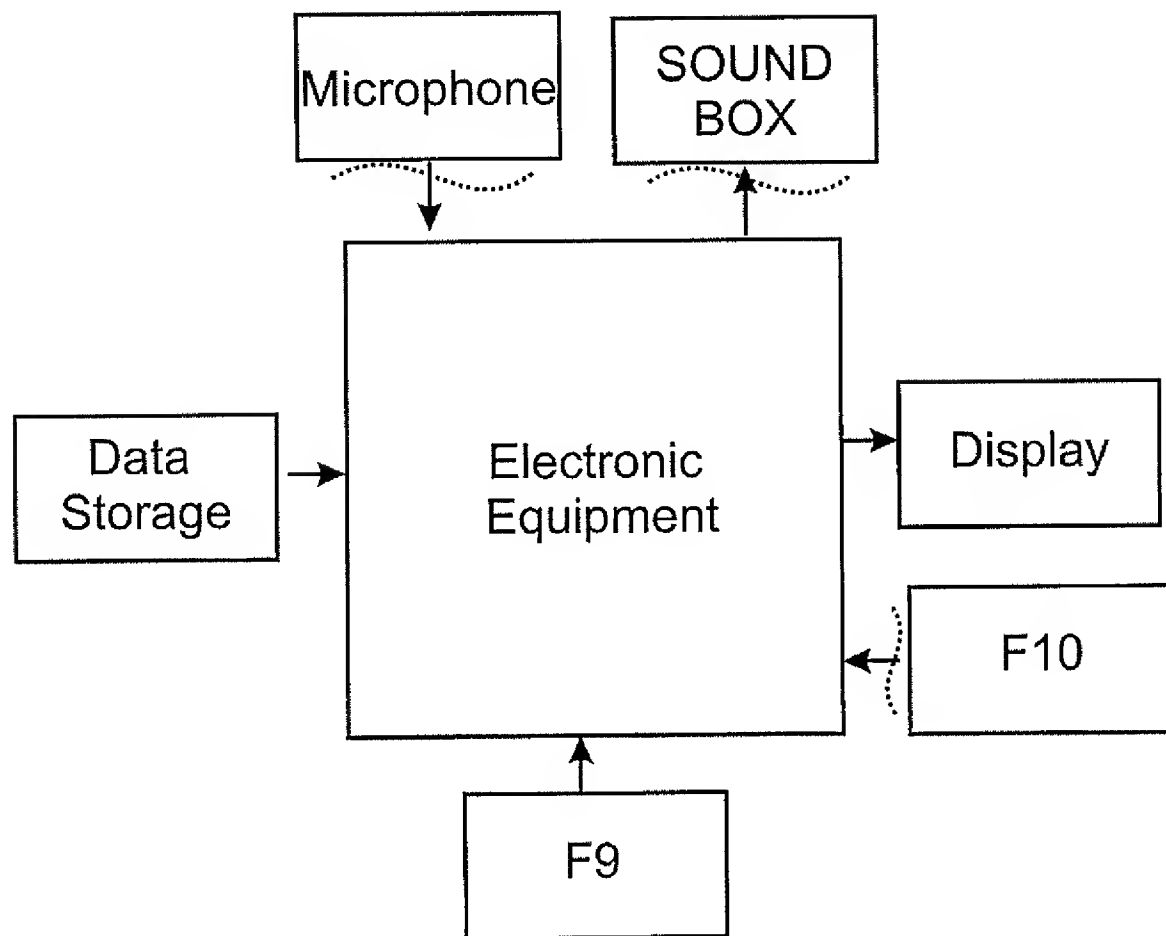
Enclosure: Extension (three months)

FIG. 1



F1/F5- Search Menu
 F2/F6 - Mouse Cursor
 F3/F7 - 3D image with reality
 imitation - Object in motion
 F4/F8 - Display/ Monitor

FIG. 2



F9 Cursor Control Peripheral of mouse/Orientation Device of Screen Icon Motion

F10 Touch Screen


 Device not needed for system functioning

FIG. 3

